11th February 1959]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 207 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th February 1959, page 80 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Places where guineaworm disease is prevalent.*]

(*a*) The endemic districts and the ranges of infection are as follows :—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of endemic ranges.	Number of villages including hamlets affected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 North Arcot	7	101
2 South Arcot	8	288
3 Tiruchirappalli	10	150
4 Coimbatore	6	47
5 Madurai	4	53
6 Salem	4	20
7 Tanjore	2	29
8 Ramanathapuram ..	1	36
9 Chingleput	1	2
Total ..	43	726

(*b*) The following steps are taken to control the disease :—

(1) Wherever step-wells are the source of drinking water, they are converted into draw-wells.

(2) In villages where ground water is potable, draw-wells are provided under the Rural Water-supply and Local Development Schemes.

(3) In villages where the sources of drinking water-supply are ponds and tanks, such water sources are protected by barbed wire fencing in order to prevent the people from stepping into them. Simultaneously, marginal draw-wells or piped water supply are provided under Local Development Scheme.

(4) Chemical methods like superchlorination of water and D.D.T. and Gammexane D. 120 treatment of water aimed at the destruction of infected cyclops in water are carried out.